

Stage 14 Grammar notes - adjectives

In the sentences below, the pink words are adjectives.

A. servus **iratus** non laborant.
The **angry** slave is not working.

B. dominus servo **fesso** praemium dedit.
The master gave a reward to the **tired** slave.

C. agricola servum **ignavum** punivit.
The farmer punished the **lazy** slave.

In each of the above sentences what is the adjective describing?
The adjective is describing the _____.

Even though the adjectives are describing the same word, they have different endings because:

* { adjectives change their endings to match the case of the noun they are describing.

In sentence A: **iratus** is **nominative** because it is describing a noun in the _____ case.
(servus iratus)

In sentence B: **fesso** is **dative** because it is describing a noun in the _____ case.
(servo fesso)

In sentence C: **ignavum** is _____ because it is describing a noun in the _____ case.
(servum ignavum)

Translate the following examples: (write the Latin, too)

1. ancilla perterrita ad culinam contendit.
2. coquus ancillam perterritam salutavit.
3. cives mercatorem fortem laudaverunt.
4. cives mercatori forti praemium dederunt.
5. senex filium bonum habebant.
6. senex filio bono villam emit.

In each of the above Latin sentences do the following:

- underline the noun + adjective pair
- write the case of the pair (nominative, dative, accusative)

The following sentences also contain noun + adjective pairs:

A. servi **irati** non laborant.

The **angry** slaves are not working.

B. dominus servis **lensis** praemium dedit.

The master gave a reward to the **tired** slaves.

C. agricola servos **ignavos** punivit.

The farmer punished the **lazy** slaves.

In the above sentences what are the adjectives describing?

The adjective is describing the _____.

* { adjectives change their endings to match the
case and number (singular or plural) of
the noun they are describing

Write the Latin and translate the following examples:

1. feminae laetae per vias ambulabant.
2. femina laeta per vias ambulabat.
3. gladiator leones feroces necavit.
4. coquus servis aegris cibum paravit.
5. pictura pulchra erat in atriis.
6. Volubilis ornatum tristem conspexit.

In each of the above Latin sentences do the following:

- underline the noun + adjective pair
- write the case of the pair (nominative, dative, accusative)
- write the number of the pair (singular or plural)

When an adjective changes its ending it is said to

↳ *agree in case and number with the noun it describes.

↳ noun + adjective pairs agree in case and number

noun + adjective placement: adjectives like magnus, parvus, + multi (indicating size or quantity) usually come before the noun they describe; others come after.

examples: big slave → magnus servus
ten students → decem discipuli
tired dog → canis fessus
beautiful girl → puella pulchra

Write, translate, + label (noun + adjective) (case + number):

1. Bregans magnum taurum ducebat.
2. coquus amicis parvam cenam paravit.
3. multi Britanni erant servi.
4. fures ingentem serpentem timebant.
5. Rufilla duas ancillas in cubiculo vidit.